FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

DOVER, JULY 22, 1852. If any person who has nearly completed the threescore and ten years of human existence be asked what portion of the world's history had been the most important in its events and results, the answer will be, we think, the period during which he had "lived, and moved, and had his being." This would be, probably, the almost general answer, and we should regard it as the correct one. We will go further, and state that, had the same question been asked of individuals of each succeeding generation, as the line of human existence flowed along, the answer, we think, would have been similar, and equally correct. Such a view of the dispensations of Providence and the progress of the world's history is, we think, the justest we can form of the wisdom and goodness of the Supreme Power, by whom all things are ordered. It approves itself to our reason by its fitness to the progressive condition of mankind, and its consequent adaptation to the laws of development; and it is most conducive to the happiness and well-being of the successive generations of the human

We did not, however, intend to treat the subject in this style, and are travelling, we fear, out of our proper course. Excuse us whilst we defend our position by a few illus-

No doubt the Christian Dispensation was the most important event which has ever occurred in the history of our race; and it certainly stamped the period of its advent with the right to be considered by the men then on earth as the most important period of the world's history; but yet it was not so important as the age which succeeded, when the principles and effects of Christianity were developed, and had rapidly increasing effects upon society. As those effects developed new springs of action, brought new motives for exertion into play, and fixed themselves upon the mind, and interwove themselves into the life and ing on the beach; they appeared to be considerably larger conduct of the people of successive generations, each one would see reason to conclude that the age in which he lived was the most important in its results, the most marked in its progress, and feel thankful that he had witnessed those results and that progress.

Again: take the most important discovery of the art of Printing—that art which perpetuates knowledge and en- and which Shakspeare says sures its dissemination. The memory of the men who and to regard the development of its powers as conferring which we bring every warm imagining. the very highest character upon the periods in which they

So with your glorious Revolution. Marvellous as was the light and extensive the knowledge of human liberty and of national rights which then burst upon the world. yet it was for the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the companions of Washing-TON to witness the full blaze of glory and the extension of the principles of national and individual happiness really "constitutes a State" now so fully exhibits-an developments of any which is recorded in the annals of our race. But yet the men of the next generation may behold these and other developments carried out still further and higher than we can even dream of, and may truly in their important results any which have preceded them." So it is and was with the French Revolution : so it is and will be with the application of steam as a propelling of electricity. These and many other things stamp our generally. day and generation with the character of pre-eminence in scientific discovery; but to us is revealed only the twilight of their effulgence. Those who succeed us may say, "Our fathers saw wonderful things and rejoiced in the glory of their generation, but to us is reserved the fulness of the glory of those things of which they only saw

the early and imperfect manifestation." We are quite aware that we are only uttering commonplace truisms, but they have been forced upon us by the contemplation of objects which have a tendency-at least they had so in our case-to withdraw us from the mere business and bustle of the day, and to cause us to think by-gone centuries.

The Roman lieutenant, Astonius Scapula, built Pharos or watch-tower at Dover about the year A. D. 50. Lucius, the great grandson of Caractacus, who was appointed King over the other petty princes of Britain by the Emperor Aurentus about A. D. 160, built a Christian Church at Dover. Considerable portions of the Pharos and the Church are yet remaining on the Cliffs of Dover, near to the ancient Castle, which also had its origin in ple, with those of the time when the Pharos and Church | presentative. were erected, it was a pleasant thought that there was There is no foreign news whatever. Louis Napoleon who had preceded them, but rather by that wise neverand as being in advance of all which had preceded it. Thus the world had gone on improving from day to day, and the human family increasing in its capability and

It is a melancholy reflection, however, which is suggested by wandering over the lofty cliffs of Dover-those white cliffs of England so recorded in history and embalmed in warmest weather that has been experienced in France song-to reflect upon the millions sterling of honest John Bull's hard earnings which have been spent upon and been up as high as 95° Fahrenheit. It is now, howwithin them, in preparing against the attacks of an ene- ever, down again to a living and even comfortable my, and how little real efficiency all that has been done would afford against an enemy who made use of the modern modes of warfare. The cliffs upon which the Castle dels, and redoubts. Lines of communication and subtersent town of Deal. The next year, although accompanied of the city has been a triumph." by six hundred vessels and thirty-two thousand soldiers, he wisely preferred his old landing-place to any chance that the people are kept so carefully, and at such great which Dover afforded him. The Saxons and the Danes distances from the person of the President, by an innumera-

ings: it is true, he afterwards burnt the town of Dover, captured the Castle, and beheaded the Governor, but his attack was from the land side, and not from the sea, towards which all the guns are pointed, and all the skill and labor of science directed, and in which all the money of hard-working Englishmen has been expended. Do excuse us if we are floundering out of our depth; we feel erreneous in our conclusions. However, we record with pleasure that science, and skill, and money have been well directed at Dover in promoting public convenience, in the construction of the noble railway which connects it with Folkestone, and thence with London and every part of England. Between Dover and Folkstone, a distance of only six miles, the limestone cliffs have been pierced with four tunnels, comprising an aggregate length of very nearly two miles and a half. That under Shakspeare's Cliff is a double one of more than three-quarters of a mile in length, each of which is thirty feet high and twelve feet wide. Fact is a very useful corrective of fancy, and literal truth of poetic painting; yet we hesitate to approach such a time-hallowed object as Shakspeare's Cliff with those very unpoetic articles, a tape-measure and a foot-rule. But if these matter-of-fact ascertainers of magnitude be applied to

" This cliff, whose high and bending head

Looks fearfully on the confined deep," we shall find that its height is about 350 feet above th surge that laves its sea-worn base. There is every reason, however, to suppose that it has been considerably reduced in height since Shakspeare immortalized it on his imperishable page. It certainly does not at present bend its head," in the usual acceptation of the word, for it is considerably more in the slantandicular than the perpendicular position. "Crows and choughs that wing the midway air" would make most terrific "beetles;" we did not see a man "halfway down" gathering "sam phire ;" we think it would be rather a "dreadful trade ;" but we do not know whether or no he would "look bigger than his head" in that position. We saw fishermen walkthan any mice we ever saw; and a "tall anchoring bark" looked like a very respectably sized vessel, and we saw her "cock-boat" very distinctly without a glass. Our hearing is not very acute, yet

"The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumbered idle pebbles chafes,"

"Cannot be heard so high," first brought it to the aid of their fellow-men will be held was heard by us very distinctly. Do not mistake us; we in perpetual honor, as benefactors of their race. The in- love and reverence Shakspeare and his immortal writings troduction of the printing press stamped the age with a with far too strong a feeling to think of or treat him inhigh character, and made the thinking men of the time decorously; but we had read this beautiful description of regard it as one of unexampled progress, and led them to the Dover cliff so often and so unsuspiciously that we thank Providence that they lived at a time when such a looked for the literal confirmation of it in every particuwonderful event had taken place. But yet how valueless lar, and we know not how better to express our self-made would have been the art of printing had it been suffered disappointment than by the foregoing rough but not into remain a mere barren idea. It was reserved to the tentionally rude or irreverent comment upon the passage. men of the next and succeeding generations to see its Alas, alas that it should be so, but so it is; as we grow wonderful practical results, to comprehend its importance, older fancy yields to fact, and cold reality is the test to Another very praiseworthy work now going on at Dover

is a harbor of refuge. A space of seven hundred acres is to be enclosed by a wall more than two miles in length : more than half of which space will at all times secure depth of water from thirty to forty-two feet at the lowest tides. The wall will be ninety feet wide at bottom and fifty at top; the sides will be eighteen feet thick, and consist of immense blocks of solid stone, the middle filled in with artificial stone or concrete. The foundation of this which the rapid growth of the United States in all that stupendous work is now laying by companies of men who remain several hours, with diving bells, under the water. exhibition which so unequivocally stamps the age with This gigantic display of human power and skill will, the character of being the most important in its political | when fully completed, cost more than two millions sterling. Thus much for our memorabilia of Dover, of which place it may be truly said the air is most balmy and refreshing; the bathing delightfully invigorating; the views from the cliffs of the ocean to the eastward and of say, "These our days are wonderful ones, and far exceed the rich valleys to the westward, now waving with the ripening harvest, truly magnificent. The tone of society is liberal and good; education is well cared for; there is little mendicity, and we have reason to think a reasonable agent, to the wonderful power and numerous appliances share of comfort and prosperity amongst its inhabitants

Emigration to the antipodean Ophir continues with ac tivity. Men are abandoning positions once deemed advantageous and creditable far above the average, and voluntarily resigning appointments into which at their lowest grade they not long since thought themselves most fortunate to obtain admission. Among the very aristohundred resignations have been given in to the directors through the city from the railway depot to the of the Bank of England by the employes of that vast establishment. From some of the great printing houses men have drafted off in some cases by the score. Even authors and litterateurs have sought the auriferous deposites upon what the busy race of man had been doing for many of Ballarat or Mount Alexander. The bar has sent its contingent. Doctors and chemists have departed in search of the golden "nugget," that literal realization of the philosopher's stone. The Colonial Department has sent attaches to the diggings, and treasury clerks are gone in search of the treasures of Australia. Sixty-seven thousand that number of applauding women, in gayest attire, of tons of shipping are now in process of loading or clearing out for Australia, and at least a dozen of fast steamers are now loading at Liverpool and London.

There is a general impression that Lord STRATFORD DE the days of Julius C.ESAR, but no part of the original Redcliffe (Sir Stratford Canning) is now on his way home Castle now remains. Standing by the ruins of the Pharos from Constantinople to take the office of Secretary for Foand the Church, looking across the channel and contrast. reign Affairs under Lord DERBY, the Earl of MALMSBURY ing the sailing vessels, the steamboats, and the guays and baving proved his utter incapacity for that position. This wharves and busy shores of Dover with the British would be a good exchange both for Lord DERBY and the coracles, the Roman galleys, and the condition of the country; but we do not know how Lord STRATFORD's shore eighteen hundred years ago, and the buildings, pri- place is to be filled at Constantinople, where the interests vate and public, and the mind and manners of the peo- of England require a watchful, able, and influential re-

much advantage in the condition of the people of the pre- is travelling in the provinces. The bull-fight at MADRID sent day, which had not been gained by the loss of those for the benefit of the poor realized 56,000 francs. His holiness the Porn is much out of health, and said to exceasing principle of development and progress which hibit symptoms of dropsy. GERMANY and the north of caused each succeeding generation to regard its condition Europe do not furnish matter for a single paragraph. and position with peculiar complacency and satisfaction. The weather is cooler; the harvest will be early, and, it St. Denis to the Strasbourg railway, a distance of at least is thought, very good.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JULY 22, 1852. We have just gotten through with ten days of the since the summer of 1830. The thermometer has temperature.

France has afforded no news of interest for the last fortnight. The Prince President is prosecuting is situated are almost literally honeycombed with galle- with much satisfaction his tour in Lorraine and Alries, barracks, &c., excavated out of the solid chalk, sace, on the German frontier. The spirit of those lighted and ventilated by tunnels from above, and capa- provinces would seem indeed to be highly favorable ble of containing and accommodating ten thousand men; to the Prince's supposed ambitious projects. Shouts for what purpose they were to be placed there, and how of Vive l'Empereur have met him at every step, advantageously employed against an invading enemy, and not one cry of Vive la Republique is noted in our informant could not explain. Then the cliffs on the department which has been set down as containing other side of the town bristle with battlements, and cita- more republicans than perhaps any other in France in proportion to the number of inhabitants. A raneous excavations connect every part of these extensive Government despatch to the Monitour, dated Nancy, fortifications, which are sufficiently capacious to enclose a July 17, eleven o'clock at night, says, describing numerous army. Ours, we grant, are very unmilitary the passage from Paris to Nancy: "Bar-le Duc, 20 eyes, and we may not properly estimate all these trophies minutes past 5 P.M. The reception is truly admiof scientific skill and guaranties of safety, but we will rable. Imagine to yourself the entire population for venture to make an assertion, in the spirit of a peaceable ten leagues around crowded together in the city, and one man, that the English nation will never, between this and immense cry of Vive " Empereur ! from the railway depot doomsday, realize an advantage equivalent to one-tenth to the town hall, and from the town hall to the depot." of one per cent. per annum upon the money expend- Another despatch, dated from Nancy the same evening, ed upon the fortifications at Dover. An invading army an hour or two before, says: "His Highness reached will never attempt to land at Dover. Julius Casar, Nancy at 40 minutes past 7 this evening. His Highness fifty-five years before the Christian era, hesitated ere he has been received in the midst of the most enthusiastic made the attempt, and, after a council of war, sailed to acclamations of the people, with cries a thousand times the eastward and landed on the low shore near the pre- repeated of Vive Napoleon! His progress in the streets One of the correspondents of the Presse, however, say

favored Sandwich and Canterbury with their attentions, ble soldiery and gendarmery, that no fair estimate can be portion of the Ottoman dominions. This dispute has reand William the Conqueror made his onslaught at Hast- made of the disposition of the veritable people toward the peatedly given occasion to grave and urgent diplomatic Prince. The Prince has improved the visit to Strasbourg (this is whispered, indeed, to have been one of the principal objects of his excursion to the Rhine) to visit at Baden his relation, the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE, who, it is said, is negotiating a marriage between her niece, the Princess WASA, and LOUIS NAPOLEON. She was one of the Princesses whose names were connected with the that we are dealing with facts, and we think we are not Prince's in the same way some months ago. I think the project now of very probable accomplishment. He will be Emperor as sure as he lives. It is very natural that he should wish to leave his power and crown to a son of his own. This would, moreover, be one of the most certain modes of avoiding the dangers of a disputed succession in his own family, which would probably result in wresting France from the Bonapartes and delivering it up to warring factions. He (the Prince) would like doubtless a more royal and powerful alliance, but recent negotiations with the leading Powers of Europe have satisfied him that, his imperial pretensions being looked upon by them with so little favor, he has no reason to expect that such an alliance would be accorded to him by them. Grand fetes, military and civic, have marked the visit of the Prince to Strasbourg. The weather, however, has proved unfavorable. Incessant rains have marred processions and extinguished illuminations, but could have no effect, say the despatches, upon the enthusiasm, affection, and devotion of the people for their beloved Prince, whom all ongues hailed as the saviour of France. The illuminaion of the steeple of the famous Cathedral, the most lofty steeple in Europe, was a complete failure. The same may be said of the striking and curious spectacle of the Procession of the Village Carts. National costume is preserved in that portion of France with more fidelity than any where else. The female portion of the population particularly adhere to it with almost undiminished distinctness. Every village is known by some mark of coiffure, or of cut or color of dress; and on Sundays and holydays the various costumes are displayed in all their variety and brilliancy. An interesting part of the programme in nonor of the Prince President was the assembling at Strasourg of all the girls from some one hundred and twenty different villages, and causing them to pass in procession in one hundred and twenty carts, each village represented by its girls in their bravest attire. Each cart was drawn by from four to eight horses. The carts and horses were the same used in the common labors of the field, but the finest horses of the country were selected, and horses and carts were covered, so that their homely proportions were quite concealed, with gay ribands, and green branches, and fresh flowers. The large carts were provided with seats for the accommodation of ten or twelve girls each, the prettiest the villages could afford. The cart of each village was preceded and followed by its young men on horseback, in their respective village costumes, and each village delegation was headed by its mayor. You may imagine the interest and the brilliancy of this procession, which has never been gotten up but upon three or four occasions, and at very distant intervals. But the weather proved adverse, and it is represented to have been really painful to see the drenched and disappointed girls, as they passed with bouquets and exclamations of vive notre sauveur! in front of the Presidential tent. The military exereises were in better keeping with the weather, and more successful. They represented, in presence of the Swiss and German representatives and officers who were present, sham-battle, and a forced passage of the Rhine in face of the enemy in a bridge of boats. This exhibition of the skill and ability of the French troops-this passage of the Rhine-must, I think, have suggested some disagreeable reflections to the minds of the spectators from the other side of the river. The President will be back to Paris to-

I see by the papers that two of the ships sent to Greece by our Government to support the claims of our representative in the affair of the missionary, Mr. King, have touched at Naples on their way. The Cumberland and San Jacinto were at that port ten days ago, awaiting the arrival of two other ships.

A Dutch paper reports as from a certain source that our Government has abandoned the expedition to Japan, and asked for and obtained the mediation of the Dutch Government for obtaining the ends proposed to be accomplished by our squadron. This will in fact, the Amsterdam journal states, be only a renewal of instances made early as the year 1846, at the court of the Emperor of Japan, to induce him to afford greater facilities in his seaports to the commerce of Europe.

PARIS, JULY 26, 1852. The PRINCE PRESIDENT returned to Paris on Friday last from his excursion to Strasbourg cracy of clerkhood we are told that not far short of one and Baden. His entrance into Paris and passage barrière de l' Etoile, on his way to St. Cloud, was the most magnificent show that Paris has seen for many a day. Since the days of the first Napoleon returning from one of his victorious campaigns, after adding new kingdoms to his empire, the like has not been seen of Louis Napoleon's triumphal entrance into Paris, after valorously throwing a bridge of boats over the Rhine, in the face of not fifty thousand "fearful adversaries," but of twice courtiers gauntleted in white kid, and senators and functionaries and generals begirt with nothing more formidable than gilt and silver lace. The favorite Government paper (La Patrie) thus announced his return the day

" His Highness, Monseigneur, the Prince President the Republic, will reach Paris at 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He will be received officially at the depot of the Strasbourg railway with all the honors due to his to the depot for the purpose of escorting the Prince thence

This programme was more than fulfilled. The Prince did not stop at the Elysée in Paris, but passed immediately on to "his palace" of St. Cloud. From the arch of triumph, along the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, the rue Nationale, the boulevards, and the rue faubourg three miles, there was a line of soldiers on each side, shoulder to shoulder. For three hours the passage along the whole line was interdicted to carriages and horses. The embryo imperial guard, known at present as the republican guard, the finest body of horse perhaps in the world, had the post of honor at the railway station, and received their Prince (says the Pays) with unanimous loud and repeated shouts of Vice l'Empereur. Then com-Prince was in an open barouche, drawn by four horses. He was preceded by several battalions of mounted troops magnificently equipped; twenty generals dazzling in gold ministers and senators, and grand functionaries, military, civil, and religious; then followed several more mounted regiments, closing the imperial escort. The drums of every regiment beat Aux Champs as the Prince approach-says: ed in slow ceremonial pace. Every window was full from pavement to roof along the route of the procession-every alcony was crowded, and the side-walks behind the lines of soldiers was teeming with the curious and excited population of Paris. The cannons of the Invalids roared their thunders, and the historical Bourdon of Notre Dame mingled its grand and sonorous tones with the ringing torily to the French and Latins, when, lo! he is one mornpeals of all the other belfries of the capital. And the Prince went on, graciously bowing right and left to the shouting multitudes. I was at one of the most favored sites for witnessing these demonstrations. On the boulevard Montmartre I saw hundreds of waving handkerchiefs in the hands of women and hats in the hands of men, and heard thousands of shouts of Vive Napoleon. Oh, it was the last firman. a rare show! It indicated well and certainly the end of all this. But the end is not yet.

about Jerusalem, designated by tradition as the scenes of about Jerusalem, designated by tradition as the scenes of the principal events in the drama of the crucifixion, has for ages been the subject of angry and most unchristian dispute between the sects of christians who have in the course of time established themselves in that interesting the solution of the question of the Holy Sepulchres in dispute between the Orthodox and the Catholics. course of time established themselves in that interesting

negotiations between the ministers of the Porte and the representatives of the foreign Powers, to whom belongs or who have assumed the protection of the various sects litigant. A word or two upon this subject, considering the character of the dispute and the religious interest which attaches all over christendom to the Holy Land, and particularly to Jerusalem, will, I think, be acceptable to most of your readers. The sects of Christians, leaders myself. Let this decree thus made be inattackable and in these broils, and most important by their numbers, wealth, and influence, are the Latins, or Roman Catholics; the Greeks, or members of the Greek church; and Governor of the city of Jerusalem, and to the very glothe Armenians, a branch of the latter, and who side rious Cadi of the same city, as also to the members of the with them in their disputes with the Latins. The memhers of the Latin Church found here are chiefly Franciscan "Considering that the differences which have at various monks, established in the Holy Land by Pope Alexander epochs arisen between the Greek native and the Latins IV, about the middle of the thirteenth century; though without the city of Jerusalem have been renewed in these it was not till near a century afterwards, in 1342, that late days: in order that this question might be finally they commenced the performance of Divine service in the church of the Holy Sepulchre. France has possessed for hundreds of years the undisputed protectorate of the Latins. It is toward France that the Franciscans always stretch their hands when they have wrongs to be avenged, or rights to be maintained or restored. This protectorate of the places in dispute between these two religious agents. seems clearly admitted in the successive diplomatic acts touching the Holy Places, passed in 1673, 1690, 1740, 1757, 1808, 1812, and 1851. The Emperor of Russia is of course the protector of the Greek church, and of its pretensions respecting the Holy Places in dispute. The French accuse English diplomacy of interfering in these disputes, and of embarrassing by its intrigues the settlement of the mooted questions of possession and enjoyment. The following is the list of the Holy places in litigation :

1. The large Cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, or, as it is otherwise called, of the Resurrection 2. The small Cupola which is in the interior of the same Church, covering the entrance of the Tomb of our Saviour.

3. The descent from the Cross. 4. Golgotha.

5. The seven arches of the Holy Virgin Mary.
6. The great Church of the village of Bethlehem.
7. The cave at Bethlehem in which Christ was born.

The birth-place of the Virgin Mary.
 The tomb of the Virgin Mary.
 The cave and the garden of Gethsemane.

Of course there can be no historical certainty in this lesignation; which tradition, founded upon pious superstition or pious frauds, has made of the precise spots upon which were acted the interesting scenes of the drama of Redemption :

"On leaving the Church of the Holy Sepulchre," says LAMARTINE in his Pilgrimage, "we followed the Via Dolorosa, of which M. de Chateaubriand has given so poetical an itinerary. Here is nothing striking, nothing verified, nothing even probable. Ruined houses of modern construction are every where exhibited to the pilgrims by the monks as incontestable vestiges of the various stations of Christ. The eye cannot even doubt. All confidence in these local traditions is annihilated beforehand by the history of the first years of Christianity, where we read that Jerusalem no longer retained one stone upon another, and that Christians were for many years exiled from the city. Some pools and the tombs of her kings are the only memorials Jerusalem retains of her past eventful story. A few sites alone can be recognised: as that of the temple, indicated by its terraces, and now bearing the large and magnificent mosque of Omar-el-Sackara; Mount Zion occupied by the Armenian convent, and the tomb of David; and it is only with history in one's hand, and with a doubting eye, that the greater part of these can be assigned with any precision. Except the terraced walls in the valley of Jehoshaphat, no stone bears its date in its form or color. All is ashes, or all is modern. The mind wanders in uncertainty over the horizon of the city, not knowing where to rest; but the city itself designated by the circumscribed hill on which it stood, by the different valleys which encircled it, and especially by the deep valley of Cedron, is a monument which no eye can mistake." "From the Church," he says in another place, "a flight of steps cut in the rock conducts to the summit of Calvary, where the three crosses were posted; so that Calvary, the Tomb, and several other sites distinguished in religious history are united under the roof of a single edifice of moderate dimensions; a circumstance that would seem illy to consist with the gospel account. We are not prepared by it to find the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, which was cut in the rock outside the walls of Zion, to be in fact within fifty paces of Calvary, the scene of executions, and enclosed within the circumference of the modern walls. But such is tradition, and it has prevailed. In the midst of a scene like this, the

at no great distance from the points marked out.' Two anecdotes will suffice to give an idea of the animated and unchristian character of the strife which is thus waged over the very grave of Christ by his professed fol- Virgin at the foot of the Mount of Olives. [The Greeks' lowers and imitators of the Latin and Greek churches. In are alleged to have taken forcible possession of these, the Cave at Bethlehem, in which our Saviour was born, the Altar of the Nativity belongs to the Greeks; the spot the necessary reparations.]

6th. The Superior Church, at Bethlehem. where the manger stood to the Catholics. The latter was marked by a slab of white marble, in which jaspers were erected on the spot where the Crucifixion took place. set. On the slab was an inscription, surrounded by a While claiming possession and restitution of those circle of silver, in the following words: "Hic de Marià places the Latins profess to be willing to make all reason-Virgine natus est Christus." It is one of the actual com- able concessions to the Greeks, but they insist that these plaints of the Roman Catholics that the Greeks have broken concessions shall be matter of annual grant and renewal. and removed this inscription.

a that the events did really occur

of 1808, the Greeks rebuilt that portion of the temple; to fix amicably the hours at which such of the places as but such was their antipathy to the memory of the Latin are to be held in common may be occupied by each sect. kings that the tombs were enclosed in the solid masonry, The expenses are to be equally borne by the Greeks, and nothing allowed to mark the spots but stones which | Latins, and Armenians. are used as benches for repose. These stories, to be sure, reach us through a Latin medium, and we are not told Church of the Holy Sepuichre; but they consent to leave what acts of aggression this conduct was intended to the doors open during religious service in consideration of avenge, or what measures of retaliation it provoked. All a fixed sum paid by the convents. The Turkish Government ast year the momentous questions involved in the disrank. The entire army of Paris will be under arms, and form in line upon his passage from the rue de Chabrol to the Elysée. The Ministers present in Paris, in grand uniform, the General-in Chief Magnan, Gen. Carrelet, all general officers and officers of the staff in Paris, will repair they shall worship there at all; which party shall be annum, which the three sects pay in equal proportions. shall worship on Monday at such a shrine, or whether this sum, equal to eighteen or twenty thousand france per bound to furnish oil for such a lamp; whether the tombs The military commander of Jerusalem and the Pasha of Baldwin and Godfrey must not be uncovered and de- himself are supposed secretly to share in it. It will now livered to the Latins by the Greeks, were patiently and be proposed to surrender entirely to the Christians the ably argued by the representatives of France and Russia: custody of the keys, in consideration of the fixed sum of and M. DE LAVALETTE, the French Minister, returned to twenty thousand france contributed by the three sects in Paris a few months since expecting to receive the very the above proportions. It is thus proposed to relieve pillast reward of the Legion of Honor for having conducted grims and other poor religious persons of a grievous tax the affair to a glorious termination in the triumph of all which Mussulman cupidity annually levies upon them. the pretensions of the Catholic party. .

Of course it is no religious motive which causes the re-pective Governments to espouse so warmly the cause of the Greeks and of the Latins. Their representatives the Greeks and of the Latins. Their representatives laugh in their sleeves while gravely debating these apparently puerile questions; but persist and seriously lay down their ultimatums and casus belli in consideration of menced his triumphal march through the city. The of these questions. As the Latin or Greek influence prethe political consequences connected with the settlement vails in the possession and administration of the Holy Places, French or Russian influence predominates in the East. It is this only which causes Protestant England to pranced on Arabian steeds beside and behind the Prince; take interest in the subject. The affair is at the present will give information as to terms, &c. Application may also then followed some twenty open carriages, filled with his propert exciting lively attention in the highest political be made (postpaid) to Mr. Edward E. Cooke, Charlestown, Jef. circles, while religious circles, seemingly most interested, are not at all moved. A French political writer, alluding to the return of M. DE LAVALETTE to Constantinople.

"Touching the restitution of certain churches and sanctuaries, M. DE L. will be ordered to insist peremptorily. Should he yield upon this point, French influence in the East would be for a long time lost."

I have said that M. DE L. had returned to France with the assurance that the whole matter was settled satisfacing surprised by finding in a journal of Athens a new firman of the Sublime Porte, completely annulling the recent concessions which had been made to himself, and which he had so painfully obtained. The statu quo, so favorable to the Greeks, is, by Russian influence, in the absence of the French Minister, maintained by virtue of Many of all religious persuasions in the United States

will find not without interest the following translation of The possession of the Holy Places, or sites in and the principal passages of this late firman of the Porte:

"This is my high royal decree, containing my resolu-tions upon the question of the Holy Sepulchres of Jerusa-lem which has been in dispute up to the present time, and the definitive and true end of the very rigoreus examination of all the ancient and contradictory documents which are in the possession of my Greek and Latin subjects; a decree which at the same time confirms all the high ordinances granted to the Greeks by my glorious superior from this time forth to all other decrees of a

contrary tenor. "High Firman, addressed to the very high Hafiz Pacha,

sects, to wit:"

[Here follows the list which has been given above.]

"Of all these places, the large cupola above mentioned, seeing that it belongs to the whole church, the exclusive pretensions of the Latins, as well concerning this cupola as concerning the small cupola, and concerning the descent from the cross, Golgotha, the arches of the Holy Virgin, the large Church of Bethlehem, and the place of the nativity, are not just. Therefore it has been decided that all the above mentioned places shall remain in their actual condition. But as a key of the northern and southern doors of that great church, and of the doors of the afore-said cave, has been heretofore given to the Greeks as well as to the Latins and to the Armenians, and as this concession was confirmed by a high firman published in the year 1160 of the Hegira (1744) and delivered to the Greeks.

let them be now content with that concession.

"Touching the two gardens situated near the Franciscan Convent of Bethlehem, and which are also claimed by the Latins; considering that by the provisions of ancient and modern edicts they had been placed in the keeping of both parties, it is again ordered that they so

"The exclusive claims urged by the Latins relative to the tomb of the Holy Virgin, based upon certain edicts which are found in the possession of the Latins, are likewise not just. But, considering that up to the present time the Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, and Copts have performed their religious ceremonies in the holytomb above mentioned: and considering that the right of religious worship in that place, by reason of the exercise many rites in the same place, should not belong to a sin-gle one of these Christian creeds, and that it is known that by virtue of ancient concessions the Catholic Christians also worship there, consequently and upon condition that no change shall be made in the actual condition and administration of the tomb in question, the confirmation of this concession to the Catholics is declared to be just.

The rights accorded to the Greeks, subjects of my powerful empire, and confirmed by me in virtue of impartial decrees clothed with the sacred form of the imperial hattis, whose maintainance and preservation is one of the most especial objects of my royal solicitude, having been solemnly approved by me, no one is permitted to undertake any act whatsoever contrary to the present

"As regards the Temple of the Ascension, situated in the Garden of Olives, at Jerusalem, seeing that up to this time the Latins practice there their religious observances once a year, that is to say, on the day of the ascension of Jesus Christ, and that the Greeks perform their religious ceremonies without the temple, and that in the same place there exists a Turkish mosque, this above mentioned temple belong particularly and exclusively to no one of the above mentioned Christian rites; and further, considering in my royal justice that it is inconvenient that the Greeks, subjects of my powerful empire, should be unable to perform the religious worship within the tem-ple itself, it has been determined that henceforth the Greeks equally with the Latins meet with no obstacle in the performance of their prayers and religious services in the interior of this temple on the aforesaid religious days, upon condition that the order and present state of this temple be in nowise changed, and that the door of the temple be kept as heretofore by a Mussulman porter.

"All you to whom knowledge of the present act shall come, give your whole care and diligence to prevent any transgression of the above mentioned decisions, not only on the part of the Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, and Copts, but also on the part of the Latins."

In opposition to the above the Latins claimmind cannot dispute the difference of a few paces between list. The enjoyment upon terms of perfect equality with historical probability and tradition. Whether it were

2d. The tombs of the Franc kings at the foot of Calvary. 3d. The Seven Arches of the Virgin.

4th. The Cave of Gethsemane. 5th. The Church of Gethsemane, and the tomb of the

7th. The possession of the altar on Mount Calvary,

M. DE LAVALETTE is said to have returned to Constan-In the city of Jerusalem the tombs of Godfrey of Bouil- tinople with conciliatory but firm propositions from this on, and of Baldwin, were placed at the foot of the flight Government on the subject of the Holy Places. The of steps leading to the summit of Calvary. After the fire French, English, and Russian consuls are to be allowed

The Turks have been accustomed to keep the keys of the

"It will," says a French writer, "be a veritable triumph We shall soon know the result."

THE GLADE FOR SALE .- I offer for sale my farm in Jefferson, known as the "Glade," containing 306 acres, 156 acres cleared, and 150 in timber. The quality of the land is unsurpassed by any in the country of Jefferson.

On the tract is a comfortable log dwelling, a well of good water, and a stream running through one end of the farm. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. The farm will be shown at any time by Mr. T. A. Lewis who resides near it, and who will give information as to terms, &c. Application may also ferson county, Virginia, or to Mrs. Alexander G. Gordon, Fort Hamilton, Long Island, New York. janl 3—wpwtf

SINGER'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES, patented August 12, 1851.—The great invention of the day is Singer's Patent Straight Needle Perpendicular Action Sewing Machine. No other machines can rightfully use the straight needle with a direct motion. The first premiums at the last New York State Fair, and last fair of the American Institute, were awarded to this invention. Great improvements have just been completed and added by the inventor, which place these machines far ahead of all competition. For these improvements letters patent have been applied, and will some be issued. All kinds of sewing, particularly leather, done by this machine in the best manner. It cannot ravel, soon be issued. All kinds of sewing, particularly leather, done by this machine in the best manner. It cannot ravel, and is regular and beautiful. The saving in labor is immense. Seven hundred and fifty of these machines are in profitable use. Principal offices, 258 Broadway, New York; 57 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; and 19 Harvard place, Boston, where full proof of the utility of the machines will at all times be given. Specimens of the sewing sent by mail to any part of this country. State and country rights for the exclusive use of these machines for sale on most favorable terms. Apply personally, or by letter, to L. M. SINGER & CO., 258 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Silk Twist, black and colored, in spools, manufactured expressly for these machines, for sale at the New York office; black \$7, colored \$7.50 per pound.

New York, March 25, 1852.

DERUVIAN GUANO .- 2,000 tons best Peruvian Gua of direct importation to this port, from the Chincha IsCONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appro-priations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Govern-ment for the year ending 30th June, 1853, and for other

on motion of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, three thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of completing the cemetery near the city of Mexico for the interment of American officers and soldiers who fell in battle or oth-

Mr. BOWIE moved to amend the item appropriating \$10,000 for the support, clothing, and medical treatment of insane paupers of the District of Columbia, at such places as the Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion deem proper, so as to increase the appropriation to

Mr. B. stated that this increase in this appropriation was necessary, because heretofore insane paupers of the District of Columbia had been treated at the insane hospital of the of Columbia had been treated at the insane hospital of the State of Maryland, in Baltimore, at an average expenditure of two hundred dollars per week. The superintendent of the hospital of Maryland, however, had now given information to the health officers of this city and to the superintendent of the infirmary here, that in consequence of the great increase of that character of patients in Maryland, it would be impossible any longer for him to receive and treat patients from the District of Columbia. On this account it now became necessary for the superintendent of the infirmary of the District of Columbia to provide accommodations for the insane namers within provide accommodations for the insane paupers within the District; and he had been informed by him that some twenty thousand dollars would be needed to do this. He therefore trusted that his amendment would prevail.

Mr. McLANAHAN said that he understood that it was

Mr. McLanahan said that he understood that it was in contemplation to make some arrangement with the directors of the insane hospital of the State of Pennsylvania for the accommodation of these insane persons. He was not sufficiently informed to say whether that arrangement had been effected or not; but, if it had been, there could be no better arrangement made for the insane of this District than to send them to the hospital at Harris-

Mr. BOWIE said that he submitted his amendmen

The amendment of Dr. Miller, of this city.

The amendment of Mr. Bowiz was then rejected.

Mr. STANLY moved to amend the item by increasing the amount to \$19,000. He thought that, as this unfortunate class of individuals could no longer be accommodated in the handless. dated in the hospital at Baltimore, Congress should make some provision for their accommodation here, or else they would be turned loose upon them.

The amendment was agreed to.
The CHAIRMAN decided that the amendment was not

Mr. VENABLE moved to insert in the bill an item appropriating \$5,000 for a pedestal upon which to place the equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, to be erected in Lafayette square. He stated that this monument was nearly completed, and would soon be ready for erection. It was a most magnificent work of art, and he hoped his mendment would prevail.

The amendment was agreed to..
On motion of Mr. HOUSTON \$90,000 was appropriated for the construction and equipment of not less than six revenue cutters. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to insert in the bill an item appropriating \$200,001 for the purchase of Winder's building, on the corner of F and Seventeenth

This amendment elicited considerable debate, when-On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, the sum ras decreased to one dollar. After further debate, Mr. JONES withdrew the amend-

Mr. BROOKS, by the direction of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved the following amendment:

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to deliver to each of the members and delegates of the House of the present Congress, who have not already received them, such books as have been furnished to members of the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st Congresses, and which were ordered by the resolution of the House of July 26, 1852, \$115,800: Provided, That such purchases and expenditures shall be nade under the direction of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, and that a report in detail shall be made to Congress at its next session of the mode and manner of purchasing, and where the books were obtained.

Mr. B. explained that the House voted itself books the other day, but did not vote any appropriation with which to purchase them. The appropriation contained in the amendment was therefore necessary.

Mr. POLK moved to strike out the proviso contained in the amendment, considering it as a reflection upon the Clerk of the House. When Congress had heretofore or-dered these works to be purchased, it was usually done by the Clerk. Now, he would like to know what act of t duty? What had subjected him to this suspicion on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means? He stood here to defend the character of that Clerk, and to defend him against all suspicions, direct or indirect. He believed that the generosity, the honor, and the integrity of the committee would protect one of its officers from such in-sinuations. He would like to know whether the Committee on Accounts had more honor, more integrity, more fairness than the Clerk? By this process it might be two

would be able to get their books. Mr. WALSH said that, in voting for the proviso contained in the amendment of the gentleman from New York, he should not do so with any intention of casting any imputation upon the Clerk of the House. He thought that as Gales & Seaten were the original publishers of some of these books, justice required that so long as they should have copies of them they should be purchased from them. A practice had grown up, (he did not mean to say under the present Clerk,) and they could not shut their eyes to the fact, that these books were sold by some persons—he would not say who—and came back here to be distributed again to members. This was not only a fraud upon Congress, but an injury to those who printed the books.

or three sessions hence before the present new members

Mr. DUNCAN expressed his views on this subject, statand the did not object to the distribution of books among members, but he did object to the form in which this matter was presented from year to year. It was constantly accumulating. He was of opinion that books which were out of print should be omitted from

ne distribution. Mr. ALLISON also submitted a few remarks, believing that when works were out of print Congress should no On motion of Mr. FITCH, a proviso was added to the

amendment to the effect that the whole subject should be subjected to the examination of the Committee on Ac-Mr. BROOKS moved to amend the amendment by ad-

ding thereto a proviso that a report shall be made in de-tail at the commencement of the next session of Congress of the mode and manner of purchasing these books, and the way they were obtained.

He remarked that it never entered into his mind to con-

He remarked that it never entered into his mind to convey any insinuation against the Clerk. It was a fact well-known to the country that members of Congress sold the books which they received at a less sum than their original cost, and, if a committee should be appointed to investigate this subject, he would stand ready to prove it. Such a fact was discreditable to members of Congress, degrading to every principle, and calculated to injure this body in the eyes of the people. New members should be entitled to books already in print, but as to expending a hundred and fifteen thousand dellars annually to purchase the same books year after year, was a fact which, when it should go before the country, would not stand; the country would not sustain such a practice, and the character of the House would be injured by it.

Mr. DEAN opposed the amendment of his colleague, believing it would be interpreted into a censure upon the Clerk.

The amendment of Mr. BROOKS was then agreed to, as

was also the original amendment as amended.

Numerous amendments were offered and acted upon Numerous amendments were offered and acted upon. Among those adopted was one appropriating \$5,631.25 for the purchase from Rives & Force of copies of the American Archives; one appropriating \$21,000 for reporting in the Congressional Globe; one appropriating \$649.50 for a balance found due the Globe for reporting during the last Congress; one appropriating \$34,272 for twenty-four copies for seach moments. four copies for each member and delegate of the Congressional Globe and Appendix; and one appropriating \$13,651.20 for binding the same.

The committee, without getting through the bill, then

rose and reported progress.

Mr. HOUSTON asked the unanimous consent of the House to report from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending the 80th June, 1853. Mr. ORR objected.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1852.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the 29th ultimo calling for the amount of trust funds in the treasury at the close of the last four fiscal years, and a comparative statement of the balances, per the annual printed accounts, of the re-